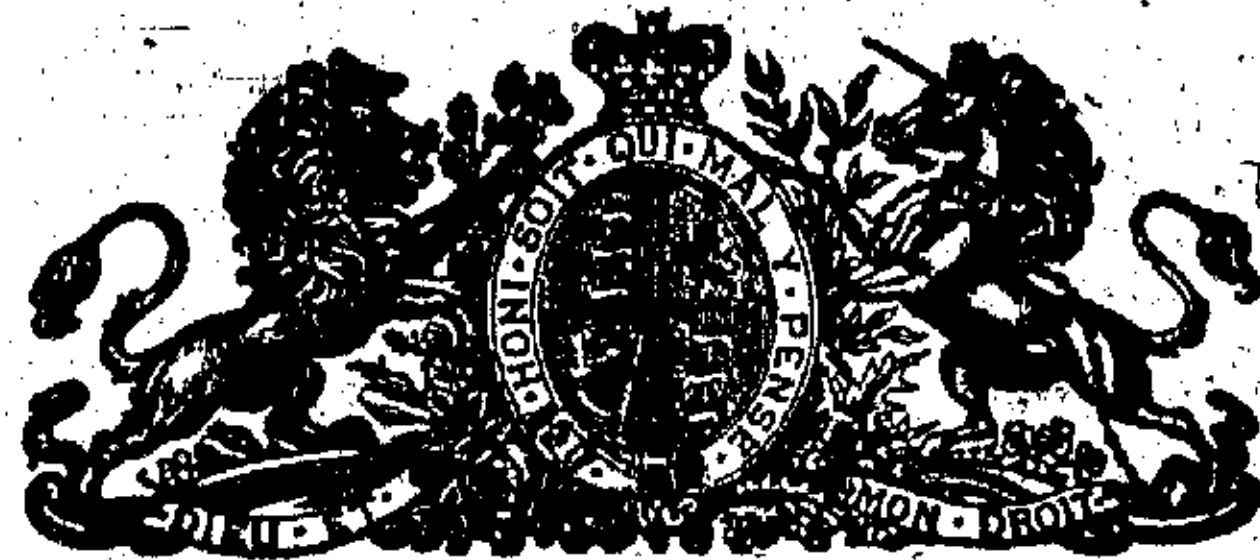


CHINA



MAIL

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4219.

號六月正年七十七百八千一英

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1877.

日二十月一十年子丙

Price, \$24. PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON:—F. ALGAR, 8, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, GEORGE STREET, 30, Cornhill. GORDON & GORCH, Ludgate Circus, E. C. BATES, HENDY & Co., 4, Old Jewry, E. C. SAMUEL DRAGON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street, NEW YORK:—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street. AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND:—GORDON & GORCH, Melbourne and Sydney. SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco. CHINA:—SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Amoy, WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co., Swatow, HENDERSON & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, Manila, O. HENNINGSEN & Co., Macao, L. A. DA GRAA.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000 Dollars. RESERVE FUND, 200,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman:—E. R. BELLING, Esq. Deputy Chairman:—AD. ANDER, Esq. J. F. COCHRAN, Esq. S. W. FOMEROT, Esq. H. HOFFBUS, Esq. F. D. SASSON, Esq. A. MOLVAY, Esq.

ACT. CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, . . . THOMAS JACKSON, Esq. Manager. Shanghai, . . . EWEN CAMERON, Esq. LONDON BRANCH:—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED

ON Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " " "
" 12 " 5 " " "

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,

Acting Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
Hongkong, November 2, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on

WEDNESDAY,

the 10th January, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., by order of F. S. HUFFMAN, Esq., Acting Registrar, and Official Assignee,—

SUNDRY PROPERTIES, belonging to the Estate of Ho Poon and SIM MOON LUN, trading under the Style of SHANG YUNE, Bankrupts.

At No. 14, So-long-tee.

Chinese Household Furniture, comprising: Blackwood Chairs, Teapots, Stools, Tables, Chandeliers, Clock, Pictures, Bed Planks and Stools, Cupboards, &c.

And,

At Belcher's Bay.

A Quantity of Timber, &c., comprising: 31 pieces of Hardwood, 85 pieces Small Yellow-Colored Hardwood, 181 pieces Hardwood, 89 pieces Pear Wood, 3 Spars, 3 pieces inferior kind, 42 pieces Crooks, 15 pieces Old Spars.
81 Old Ma. Wood, 2 inches.
41 " " 3 "
111 " " 4 "
100 " " 5 "

A Large Quantity of broken pieces of Wood.

And,

1 Winch, 2 Iron Buoys, 1 Iron Capstan, Saws, Ropes, Rattan, Blocks, Firewood, &c.

Also,

5 Wooden Houses.

And,

All that Piece or Parcel of Ground situated at Belcher's Bay and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 418, Sections A.M.N.O., and Sub-section No. 1 of Section B.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
TENDERS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,

Government Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 4, 1877. ja10

Entertainments.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

PROGRAMME OF CONCERT

TO BE GIVEN AT THE

CITY HALL,

ON

Thursday Evening,

January 11th, 1877.

Commencing at 9 o'clock.

PART I.

- No. 1. Overture.—"Crown Diamonds."—Auber.
- No. 2. Chorus.—"Galatea, dry thy tears" from "Aols and Galatea."—Handel.
- No. 3. Recitative and Air for Bass, from "The Creation."—Beyd.
- No. 4. Part Song.—"The Sailor's Song."—Beyd.
- No. 5. Recitative.—"In splendour bright." Trio and Chorus.—"The heavens are telling," from "The Creation."—Haydn.

PART II.

- No. 6. Trio for Pianoforte, Violin and Violoncello.—Hummel.
- No. 7. Part Song.—"Sleep, while the soft evening breeze blowing."—Bishop.
- No. 8. Song.—"Will o' the Wisp."—Cherry.
- No. 9. Solo for Violoncello.—Andante from 2nd Concerto.—Gottmann.
- No. 10.—Part Song.—"Sir Knight, Sir Knight."—Macraes.
- No. 11.—Overture.—"La Cenerentola."—Rossini.

Tickets, Price \$2 each, may be obtained of Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and at the Door of the Hall on the night of the Concert.

T. G. WILLIAMSON,

Acting Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. ja12

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

MR. H. O. ERMANN has been admitted a Partner in our Firm, and Mr. ALFRED HERTS has been authorized to sign for us per Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS of the Undersigned will henceforth be carried on under the Name or Style of H. KIER & Co.

H. KIER.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junr., is authorized to sign our Firm.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, December 23, 1876. fe1

NOTICE.

MR. LUDWIG SIGMUND LUTKENS is authorized to sign our Firm per Procuration.

W. PUSTAU & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed SURVEYOR to LLOYDS REGISTER at this Port.

R. H. CAIRNS.

1, Club Chambers, Hongkong, April 20, 1876.

THE Interest and Responsibility of our Firm of the late Mr. J. C. KRAUS ceased with his death at Yokohama on the 27th of August last, and the Business will be carried on as heretofore and under the same Style and Firm by our Mr. H. KIERMAN.

Mr. RICHARD SCHENBERGER has been authorized to sign the Firm.

KRUSE & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

MR. FERDINAND NISSEN has been compelled to retire from our Firm in consequence of failing health, and his interest and responsibility ceased on the 31st December last.

Ms. NICOLAUS AUGUST SIEBS has been authorized to sign for us by Procuration. We have this day reopened a branch of our Firm at Canton.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ap2

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

HAVING returned to Hongkong, I have taken over the Management of the above Company's Station from this Date.

A. SUNDSON, Agent.

Hongkong, January 1, 1877. ja9

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUTCHSHANK,

Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the Firm of

G. RAYNAL & Co.

at this Port, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

GUSTAV RAYNAL,

CARL MILLER.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe3

Intimations.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.

ARE NOW LANDING AN INVOICE OF

ROUYER GUILLET & Co.'s

CELEBRATED BRANDY.

This BRANDY is well known in England, the Colonies, and India.

The Firm possess Six Vineyards and Six Distilleries, and are amongst the largest shippers from Charente.

Qualities One *, Two **, Three ***, and Four ****, in Cases of One Dozen Quarts.

Also,

POMMERY & GRENOS

"Extra Sec." CHAMPAGNE,

in Quarts and Pints,

As supplied to the principal London Clubs.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. [apb]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of VISCONTI DO CEREAL in our Firm ceased on the 1st April 1876.

A. A. DE MELLO & Co.

Macao, January 1, 1877. fe5

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late Mr. ALFRED HUTCHISON in our Firm ceased on the 28th February 1876.

DEACON & Co.

Canton, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Partnership hitherto existing between the Undersigned under the name of MESTRE & HULSE has this day been dissolved by lapse of time, and the signature of the Firm will henceforth be used for the Liquidation only.

O. J. MESTRE,

W. HULSE.

Canton, December 31, 1876. ap2

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. CHARLES BEWICK QUELOR in our Firm ceased on the 30th September, 1876. The Business will be Continued under the Style of CAMPBELL & Co.

QUELOR & CAMPBELL.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

NOTICE.

THE Firm of J. D. MEYER & FRERES will from this Date be carried on as heretofore under the Style of

J. D. MEYER & Co.

Swatow, January 1, 1877. fe2

Inimations.

THE MEDICAL HALL,

37, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

TR. KOFFER, Proprietor.

Hongkong, April 28, 1876. ap28

HONGKONG.

WATCHEMAKERS & JEWELLERS,

38, Queen's Road,

NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHRONOMETERS,

&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tl.

W. BALL,

CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG, Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 12, 1876.

AH YON,

SHIPS' COMPASSES AND STEVEDORE,

No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES.

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "HANTS COUNTY" will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, December 30, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Bark "CUBA," STABELL, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will load Tea and General Cargo here and (or) at Whampoa.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, November 29, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

The A 1 British Ship "ENGLAND'S GLORY," KNIGHT, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 American Ship "CUTWATER," CREELMAN, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, January 2, 1877.

FOR HAMBURG.

The A 1 Danish Bark "FANO," Captain NORBY, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, December 2, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The A 1 British Bark "TOKATEA," G. HARRISON, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, November 25, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

The A 1 British Bark "MADAME DEMOREST," will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co. Hongkong, November 15, 1876.

Notices to Consignees.

GERMAN STEAMER ALTONA,

MULLER, Master, FROM LONDON via SINGAPORE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Godowns of the Undersigned, from whence delivery may be obtained.

Consignees wishing to take delivery of their Goods from the Boats alongside the Wharf are at liberty to do so. Goods remaining in store after the 8th December will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given until 8 o'clock this afternoon.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja8

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s S. S. KHIVA.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel, from Bombay and Intermediate Ports, and in connection with the SHAM and KHEDEE, from London, are hereby notified that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the Company's Godowns, at West Point, whence delivery can be obtained from this date.

Goods not delivered by the 8th Instant will be subject to rent. Optional Cargo will be forwarded by the following Steamer, unless notice to the contrary be given before Noon To-morrow.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja9

NOTICE.

THE BRITISH BARQUE-UNANIMA,

FROM ANTWERP.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

MEYER & Co., Agents.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja9

Notices to Consignees.

S. S. ESMERALDA, FROM AMOY.

CONSIGNEES of B in diamond, 1,066 packages Sugar, and of other Cargo ex above Steamer, are requested to take immediate delivery. Cargo impeding the

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA
OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer CITY OF
TOKYO, will be despatched for San
Francisco, via Yokohama, on MONDAY,
the 15th January, 1877, at 3 p.m., taking
Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills
of Lading are issued for transportation to
Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San
Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and
South America, and to New York and
Europe via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsui Bishi S. S. Com-
pany will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea
Ports, about same date, and make close
connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection
of various lines of Steamers to England,
France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until
4 p.m. 14th. Proximo. Parcel Packages
will be received at the office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

For further information as to Passage
and Freight, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 18, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, December 15, 1876. ja15

Occidental & Oriental Steam-
Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND
PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED
STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL

and
UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING
RAILROAD COMPANIES

AND
ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GALIC" will be de-
parted for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, on THURSDAY, the 1st February,
at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers
for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with
Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until
4 p.m. of 31st Instant. Parcel Packages
will be received at the Office until 5 p.m.
same day; all Parcel Packages should be
marked to address in full; value of same
is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6
months are issued at a reduction of 20 per
cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight
on Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 18, Praya Central.

G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, January 2, 1877. fel

To Let.

TO BE LET.

THE Premises at present occupied by the
International Ice Manufacturing Co.,
Limited.

For particulars, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, December 11, 1876.

TO LET.

THE Dwelling House No. 4, Alexandra
Terrace,
The Bungalows Nos. 1 and 3, Old-Bailey
Street.

Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has
been very much extended. The fol-
lowing are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office,
Luen Hing Street; Chui Hing Low Hotel,
Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yung
Tat Street; Mr. Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen
Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the
Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen
Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee
Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai
Heung Shop, Sin Chong, Honam.

Singapore.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun
Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chin Cheung Hong, Mook Kek
Street.

Foochow.—Mr. Yee Ching Cheung, Foo-
chow Arsenal; Mr. Lum Kwok Cheung, Mari-
time Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr. Ng Ching Shun, Mari-
time Customs; Mr. Ho Yue Chuen, Mari-
time Customs; Mr. Chuen Sing Hoi, Messrs
Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr. Kwong
Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School;
and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr. Sung Min Chee, Maritime
Customs.

Batavia.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr. Deong Chun Tong, Muni-
cipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong, Kwong
Jock Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong, Argus Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Fooking Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies;
others will be published, when they are
arranged for. Negotiations are in progress
with the express couriers who carry the
official despatches and Peking Gazette, to
circulate the Chinese Mail in the interior of
China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1876.

Insurances.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL
INSURANCE CO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agent, in Hongkong, for the above-
named Company, is prepared to grant
Policies against Fire, on Buildings and on
Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the
usual rates, subject to an immediate dis-
count of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable
reduction in Premiums for Life Insurance in
China.

Life Policies effected during the year
1875, share in the Bonus to be declared on
31st December for the quinquennial period
then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON,
Hongkong, September 27, 1875.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

GENOIES at all the Treaty Ports of
China and Japan, and at Singapore,
Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance
granted at the rates of Premium current at
the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against the Risk of FIRE on
Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on
Oils in Matched, on Goods on board
Vessels and on Halls of Vessels in Har-
bour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be re-
ceived, and transmitted to the Directors
for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on
first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single
Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of pro-
posals or any other information, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.

Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above
Company, are prepared to grant In-
surances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY OF MANCHESTER
AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
Agents for the above Company at
Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai
and Hankow, and are prepared to grant
Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF

His Majesty King George The First,
A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
Agents for the above Corporation are
prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either
here, in London or at the principal Ports
of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at
current rates. A discount of 20 % allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding
£5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt
of instructions from the Board of
Directors authorizing them to issue Policies
to the extent of £10,000 on any one first
class risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on
adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20 % allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.,
Hongkong, January 8, 1875.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY.
(LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on
Marine Risks to all parts of the World.

In accordance with the Company's Articles
of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits
are distributed annually to Contributors,
whether Shareholders or not, in proportion
to the net amount of Premiums contributed
by each, the remaining third being carried
to Reserve Fund.

OLYMPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant
Policies against Fire to the extent of
£45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored
therein, at current local rates, subject to a
Discount of 20 % on the Premium.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 7, 1874.

Insurances.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and
Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1805.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong
for the above Company, are prepared
to grant Policies against FIRE, to the
extent of £10,000 on any Building, or
on Merchandise in the same, at the
usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20
per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

For Sale.

SAYLE & Co.

TOYS! TOYS!

OUR SEASON'S TOYS HAVE
ARRIVED, THE BEST ASSORTMENT
EVER SHOWN IN THE EAST.

WINTER SEASON.

Our STOCK in every Department is well
Assorted.

In the Dress Department will be found
Every New MATERIAL Suitable for
Winter Wear.

Made-up Costumes in a variety of New
Materials. The latest London and Paris
Styles.

DRESSING GOWNS, MORNING
WRAPPERS,
SILKS, SILKS.

This Department Deserves Special Note,
Although Prices have advanced about 60 per
cent. in the Home Markets, we continue
to Sell at Old Prices.

Rich Black and Coloured SILKS War-
ranted to Wear Well.

A Wonderful Good Black SILK at
85 cts. per Yard.

Rich Black and Coloured SATINS.

JAPANESE SILKS. The Yedo and Mikado
Masks.

Black and Coloured SILK VELVETS
and VELVETTES.

WOOL SHAWLS, MANTLES and
JACKETS.

Trimmed HATS and BONNETS, the
latest Paris Styles.

Untrimmed Felt HATS and BONNETS,
RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS,
LACES.

KID GLOVES, 1, 2, and 4 Buttons.

Ladies' and Children's UNDER-CLOTH-
ING, Baby LINEN.

White and Coloured FLANNELS,
CALICOES, LONG-CLOTHS.

BOOTS and SHOES.

MILINERY and DRESSMAKING.

TOYS, TOYS.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
Queen's Road & Stanley Street.

NOW READY.

TUNG-SHUI, OR THE RUDDIMENTS OF
NATURAL SCIENCES IN CHINA. By Dr.
E. J. EITEL. One Volume. 8vo. Price,
\$1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND
POPULAR BELIEFS. In three Lectures.
By Dr. E. J. EITEL. Second Edition. One
Volume. 8vo. Price, \$1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane,
Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s
Celebrated

Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to
SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST
in English and Chinese, con-
taining the Names of all the most
important Companies, Institutions
and Mercantile Houses in the
Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or \$2.50
per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

SAM HING STULTZ'S

CHRISTY'S HATS, in new Styles.

New TWEEDS, in great variety.

Woolen, Cotton, and Cashmere BOOKS.

Croquet & Knickerbocker STOCKINGS.

Lambwool UNDER-SHIRT S and
DRAWERS. BLANKETS and RUGS.

Tapestry CARPETS, new Patterns.

Embroidered TABLE COVERS.

Domestic TABLE CLOTHS, and NAP-
KINS. Furniture CHINTZ.

Kid & Woolen GLOVES, in all Colours.

68 & 80, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, October 27, 1876. ja27

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.)

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use
of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now
ready at this Office—Price \$1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Intimations.

EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE
DE 1876.

THE CONSUL FOR FRANCE has the
honour to inform those Persons who
wish to take part in the intended Exhi-
bition, that they will find at the Consulate
all Information and Particulars they may
require.

For the Consul,
G. BOULOUZE, Vice-Consul.

Hongkong, December 13, 1876.

Intimations.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER.

by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS
OF RUSSIA.

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB.

HAS on hand the Largest and Best
collection of Views of China. Pho-
tographic Albums; Frames, Cases, &c., of
various sizes. Photographs enlarged from
O. D. V. size to life size and coloured in
oil. A new apparatus for Photography has
been received from England; he is prepared
to take Photos of Buildings and Interiors
at the shortest distance.

Hongkong, July 17, 1876.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION,
PENANG.

THE Municipal Commissioners of Penang
are desirous of receiving DESIGNS
for a TOWN-HALL. This Building is to
be erected on the ground on the east side
of the Esplanade situate between the latter
and Duke Street, and its cost is not to ex-
ceed \$30,000.

The Commissioners offer a PREMIUM of
\$400 for the best and most suitable Design
with Specifications; and competitors have
the option of forwarding Tenders for carry-
ing out the work.

The Designs, accompanied with all docu-
ments, are to be sent to the Municipal Office
Penang on or before the 1st of March next.

For further information apply to the
Secretary to the Municipal Commissioners
at Penang.

D. C. PRESGRAVE,
Municipal Secretary.

Penang,
Municipal Office,
The 21st September, 1876.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE
Chinese Mail.

TWO cents a character for the first 100
characters, and one cent a character
beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and
half price for repetitions during the first
week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will
be charged only one half the amount of the
first week's charge. Advertisements for
half a year and longer will be allowed a
deduction of 25 per cent. on the total amount,
and contracts for more favourable terms
can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish
Agents for circulating the Chinese Mail in all
the ports and in the interior of China, all
the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore,
Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the
Philippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru
and other places which Chinese frequent.

When the list of Agencies is completed,
it will be published. Agents have been
already established in most of the above
places, and in important ports more than
one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS,
Essen (Germany).

Sole Agent for China,
F. PEIL.

HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, COLOMBO
(Germany.)

Now Ready.

THE CHINA REVIEW,
Vol. V., No. 2.

Annual Subscription, postage included,
\$6.50.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, (Continued
from page 13.)

The Folklore of China, (Concluded.)

The Mission of Kwei-tsun and Tunnan from
Chinese Descriptions and Tunnan from
Chinese Intercommunications with the Countries of
Central and Western Asia in the Fif-
teenth Century. Part I. (Continued
from page 40.)

Short Notices of New Books and Literary
Intelligence.

Notes and Queries.—
Tone and Accent in the Peking Dialect.
Chinese and Japanese Music Compared.
Genealogical Table of the Imperial
Family.

Japanese Codex of the Shoo King.
Amber.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, November 13, 1876.

P. F. DA SILVA,
GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT,
TAOAO and TAIWANFOO. [fe22]

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's
day (February 17, 1874) the Chinese
Mail will be issued daily instead of twice
weekly as heretofore. No change, how-
ever, will be made in the price of subscrip-
tion, which will remain at \$4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now
assimilated to those of the Chinese Mail.
The unusual success which has attended
the Chinese Mail makes it an admirable
medium for advertisements.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual
circulation of one thousand copies. It is
already the most influential native journal
published, and enjoys considerable prestige
at the Ports of China and Japan, and at
Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, San Fran-
cisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address
MR CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

Intimations.

Intimations.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
 PREPARED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PATENT KNIFE-
 CLEANING MACHINES, INDIA RUBBER AND BUFF
 LEATHER KNIFE BOARDS. KNIVES CONSTANTLY
 CLEANED WITH IT HAVE A BRILLIANT POLISH EQUAL
 TO NEW CUTLERY. PACKETS 3D EACH; AND TINS,
 6D, 1S, 2S, AND 4S EACH.

OAKLEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS
 PREVENT FRICTION IN CLEANING AND INJURY TO
 THE KNIFE. OAKLEY'S WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH
 SHOULD BE USED WITH HIS BOARDS.

OAKLEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP
 (NON-MERCURIAL)
 FOR CLEANING AND POLISHING SILVER, ELECTRO-
 PLATE, PLAIN GLASS, &c. TABLETS 5D. EACH.

OAKLEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD
 IN SOLID BLOCKS—1D., 2D., 4D. EACH; 1S. BOXES

JOHN OAKLEY & SONS
 MANUFACTURERS OF
 EMERY, INDIA RUBBER, BLACK LEAD, CABINET PAVER,
 &c. &c. &c.
 WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.
 4mr76 1w 52t 4mr77

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal).

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER

WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
 60 to 63, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

CORNER OF CHURCH LANE, LONDON.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 180
 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages,
 sent post free, containing full particulars
 as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of
 every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery

Gloves, Ribbons, Hosiery, &c.

Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing
 and Accessories.

Household Furniture,

Musical Instruments,

Furniture,

Fire-arms,

Agricultural Implements,

Cutlery,

Carriages,

Saddlery and Harness,

Boots and Shoes,

Preserved Provisions,

Wines and Spirits,

Ales and Beers,

Stationery,

Perfumery,

Books, &c., &c.

Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wander" and the
 "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City
 of London.Foreign Produce disposed of for a Com-
 mission of 2½ per cent.Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheat-
 ley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the
 Englishman Newspaper, Calcutta.Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to
 accompany orders and balances drawn for
 at 60 days' sight.Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in
 weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20
 in value, are conveyed from London to any
 Port Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform
 charge of 1s. per lb.Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and
 Regimental Messes.**D. NICHOLSON & Co.,**50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 60,
 Paternoster Row, London.

10fe76 1w 52t 10fe77

The Greatest Wonder of Modern

Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.Persons suffering from weak or debili-
 tated constitutions will discover that by
 the use of this wonderful medicine there is
 "Health for all." The blood is the foun-
 tain of life, and its purity can be main-
 tained by the use of these Pills.Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled
 "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says,
 "I ordered the druggist Mahomet to
 inform the Fakay that I was a Doctor, and
 that I had the best medicines at the ser-
 vice of the sick, with advice gratis. In a
 short time I had many applicants, to whom
 I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills.
 These are most useful to an explorer, as
 possessing unmistakable purgative prop-
 erties they create an undeniable effect upon
 the patient, which satisfies him of their
 value."

SIMPLE, SAFE AND CERTAIN

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENTIs a certain remedy for bad legs, bad
 breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It
 acts miraculously in healing ulcerations,
 curing skin diseases, and in arresting and
 subduing all inflammations.Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his
 extraordinary travels in China, published
 in 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity
 of Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to
 the people, and nothing could exceed their
 gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls,
 butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us,
 until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment
 was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas,
 and the demand became so great that I
 was obliged to look up the small remaining
 stock."Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Ven-
 dors throughout the World.

2mr76 1w 52t 2mr77

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever,
 Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S****CHLORODYNE**

(Ex Army Med. Staff)

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY

GENUINE.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P.
 Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was
 undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne,
 that the story of the Defendant, Freeman,
 being the Inventor was deliberately untrue;
 which he regretted had been sworn to by
 the Defendant's Counsel. Dr. J. Collis Browne
 stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the
 discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they pro-
 scribe it largely, and mean no other than
 Dr. Browne's.—See Times, July 12, 1864.The public, therefore, are cautioned
 against using any other than**DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.**

Remedial uses and action.

The invaluable remedy produces quick,
 refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the
 system, restores the deranged functions,
 and stimulates healthy action of the secre-
 tions of the body, without creating any of
 those unpleasant results attending the use
 of opium. Old and young may take it all
 hours and times when requisite. Thou-
 sands of persons testify to its marvellous
 good effects and wonderful cures, while
 medical men extol its virtues most exten-
 sively, using it in great quantities in the
 following diseases—Diseases in which it is found eminently
 useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea,
 Colic, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism,
 Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hy-
 steric, &c.The Right Hon. Earl Russell communi-
 cated to the College of Physicians and J. T.
 Davison, that he had received informa-
 tion to the effect that the only remedy of
 any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—
 See Lancet, Dec. 31, 1864.From A. Montgomery, Esq., Inspec-
 tor of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne
 is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia,
 Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly
 owe my restoration to health, after eighteen
 months' severe suffering, and when other
 remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—

J. T. DAVENPORT,

88, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further cautioned, a
 forgery of the Government Stamp having
 come to the knowledge of the Board of
 Inland Revenue.

14c76 1w 26t 14c77

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPE'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural
 laws which govern the operations of diges-
 tion and nutrition, and by a careful ap-
 plication of the properties of well-selected
 cocoa, Mr. Eppe has provided our breakfast
 tables with a delicately flavoured beverage
 which may save us many heavy doctors'
 bills. It is by the judicious use of such
 articles of diet that a constitution may be
 gradually built up until strong enough to
 resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds
 of subtle maladies are floating around us
 ready to attack wherever there is a weak
 point. We may escape many a fatal shaft
 by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure
 blood and a properly nourished frame."—
 See article in the Civil Service Gazette.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½ lb and 1 lb. packets and tins
 (not damageable in time), labelled thus—**James Eppe & Co.,**

HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS,

48, Threadneedle Street, & 170, Piccadilly.

Works: Euston Road and Camden
 Town, London.

6my76 1w 52t 6my77

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S**CELEBRATED OILMAN'S****STORES.**

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.

JAMS AND JELLIES.

ORANGE MARMALADE.

TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.

MUSTARD, VINEGAR.

FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYAU.

POTTED MEATS AND FISH.

FRESH SALMON AND HERBINS.

HERBINS & LA SARDINE.

PICKLED SALMON.

YARMOUTH BLOATERS.

BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.

FRESH AND FINEST HADDOCKS.

PURE SALAD OIL.

SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.

PRESERVED VEGETABLES.

PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.

PRESERVED BACON.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.

YORKSHIRE GAME AND FOWL PATES.

TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.

PLUM PUDDINGS.

LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous
 other table delicacies, may be had
 from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles
 or jars, they should invariably be
 destroyed when empty.Goods should always be examined upon
 delivery, to detect any attempt at
 substitution of articles of
 inferior brands.All genuine goods bear the names of "Crosse &
 Blackwell" on the Labels, Corks and
 Capsules of articles of
 Jars and Tins.**CROSSE & BLACKWELL,**

PURVYORS TO THE QUEEN,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

10jun76 1w 52t 10jun77

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
 which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins
 have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
 thus,*Lea & Perrins*which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE
 SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper.
 Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London,
 &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Outlets throughout the World.

11no76 1w 52t 11no77

ROBEY & CO.,**ENGINEERS,****LINCOLN, ENGLAND.**

Superior Portable Engines.

Patent Improved Horizontal Fixed Engine
 and Locomotive Boiler Combined.Vertical Stationary Steam Engine
 and Patent Boiler Combined.

Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery
 suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers,
ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.**ANDREW & JAMES STEWART,**MANUFACTURERS OF
 WROUGHT IRON BOILER TUBES,
 GAS TUBES, CAST IRON PIPES,
 IRON & BRASS FITTINGS, &c., &c.
 41, OSWALD STREET, GLASGOW.A & J. S. would be glad to entertain
 any proposal for an Agency by suitable
 parties.

11no76 1w 52t 11no77

KEATING'S**COUGH LOZENGES.**Composed of the purest articles. These
 Lozenges contain no opium nor any dele-
 terious drug, therefore the most delicate
 can take them with perfect confidence.
 Their beneficial effect is speedy and certain.
 This old unfailing family remedy is daily
 recommended by the most eminent Physi-
 cians for the cure of Coughs, Asthma,
 Bronchitis, Accumulation of Phlegm.

COPIES.

Mr. T. KEATING, Knight,
 Dear Sir,—I have sold your Lozenges
 more than 25 years, and can confidently re-
 commend them.—Yours respectfully,
 HENRY VERDON, Chemist.

Mr. T. KEATING, Indian Medical Service.

Dear Sir,—Having tried your Lozenges
 in India, I have much pleasure in testifying
 to their beneficial effects in cases of Inqui-
 et Consumption, Asthma and Bronchial
 Affections. I have prescribed them largely,
 with the best results.

W. B. G., Apothecary, H.M.S.

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are pre-
 pared by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's
 Churchyard, London, and sold by all
 Chemists, in bottles.**KEATING'S****Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,**A purely VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in
 appearance and taste, furnishing a most
 agreeable method of administering the only
 certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread
 Worms. It is a perfectly safe and mild
 preparation, and is especially adapted for
 children.

Sold in bottles by all Chemists.

CAUTION.—The public are requested to
 observe that all the above preparations bear
 the Trade Mark.THOMAS KEATING, LONDON,
 EXPORT CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST.Indents for pure Drugs and Chemicals
 carefully executed.

11j76 1w 36 11j77

THE FOLLOWING**Extract from a Letter**

dated 15th May, 1872,

from an old inhabitant of Morning-
 sham, near Westminster, Wilts."I must also beg to say that your
 Pills are an excellent Medicine for me,
 and I certainly do enjoy good
 health, sound sleep, and a good
 appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills,
 I am 78 years old.""Remembering, Gentlemen, yours very
 respectfully,"To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,
 London.

26au76 1t 26t 26au77

FREDERICK ALGAR,COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMER-
 CIAL AGENT,11, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,
 LONDON.THE Colonial Press supplied with News-
 papers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses,
 Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any
 European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office
 are regularly filed for the inspection of
 Advertisers and the Public.**Mr. Andrew Wind,**

NEW AGENT, &c.,

4138, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK.

is authorized to receive Subscriptions, ad-
 vertisements, &c., for the China Mail,
 Overseas Chinese Mail, and China Review.

22au76 13t 22au77

ESTABLISHED 1799.

No. 1

Intimations.

PERFUMERY.**J. & E. Atkinson's**

ESS. YLANG YLANG—FRANGIPANNE

—and SARCANTHUS. OLD BROWN

WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET POW-
 DER. FLORIDA WATER.PRIZE MEDALS—LONDON, PARIS, VIENNA,
 CORDOVA, LIMA.Sold by all first class dealers throughout
 the World.**J. & E. ATKINSON,**

24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by TRADE MARK
 —"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre,"
 printed in seven colours.

22ap76 2

CAUTION.**J. & F. MARTELL'S****BRANDY.**It having come to our knowledge that
 spurious imitations are imported, Con-
 sumers should be careful to see that they
 obtain the genuine article with our Brand,
 which is to be had of all respectable Dealers
 Agents: MATTHEW CLARK & SONS, 72,
 Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

19fe76 1w 52t 19fe77

PIMMEL'S Choice Perfumery. Ilang
 Ilang, Jockey Club, and other Per-
 fumes, Toilet Vinegar of world wide cele-
 brity, Toilet Water, Lavender Water,
 Florida Water, Eau de Cologne, Lime
 Juice, and Glycerine for the Hair, Gly-
 cerine, Honey, Windsor and other Soaps,
 Violet and Rice Powder, Aquadentine for
 the Teeth, &c., &c.Toilet Waters and Perfumes shipped in
 bond at a great reduction. A complete
 illustrated list on application. Wholesale
 and Shipping Warehouses, 96, Strand,
 London.

13no76 1w 52t 13no76

Antoine's**Unrivalled Copying Ink.**The only Copying Ink which gives per-
 fect copies even when a month has elapsed
 after a letter has been written.**Antoine's****Modern Writing Ink.**The only one which resists the action of
 blotting paper and always keeps its original
 colour.Sold by all Stationers in China and India
 and throughout the World.

20au76 1w 52t 20au76

DINNEFORD'S**SOLUTION OF****MAGNESIA.**

The Best Remedy For

Acidity of the Stomach, Heart-**burn, Headache, Gout and****Indigestion.**And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate
 Constitutions, LADIES, CHILDREN
 and INFANTS, and for regular
 use in Warm Climates.

20au76 1w 52t 20au76

Dinneford & Co.,**CHEMISTS, LONDON.**And of Druggists and Storekeepers,
 throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S

MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. WATSON & Co., Hongkong.

25mr76 1w 52t 25mr77

JOYCE'S SPORTING AMMUNITION.

ESTABLISHED 1820.

The attention of

Sportsmen is invited

to the following Am-
 munition, of the best
 quality, now in general
 use throughout Eng-
 land, India, and the Colonies.**JOYCE'S****Treble Waterproof & F 3 Quality****Perc**

Intimations.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Twenty-first Ordinary Half-yearly
MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in
the Company will be held at the CITY HALL,
Victoria, Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the
25th January instant, at 2 o'clock in the
afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a
Report of the Directors, together with a
Statement of the Accounts, and electing
Auditors.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 11th to
the 15th Instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, January 2, 1877. ja25

For Sale.

NOW READY.

"THE FOLK-LORE OF CHINA,"

AND ITS AFFINITIES WITH THAT OF THE
ARABIAN AND SEMITIC RACES.

By N. B. DENNIS, PH.D.

"Instructive and amusing enough to
command a ready sale."—Daily Press.

For Sale by

Messrs LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.;
LAMBERT, ATKINSON & Co.; FALCONER
& Co.; McEWEEN, FRICKEL & Co.; GAUF
& Co.; and KLEUSE & Co.

Or can be had of the Author, at the CITY
HALL, Hongkong.

London, ... TRUBNER & Co.
Shanghai, ... Messrs KELLY & WALSH.

Price:—Half Bound Roan, \$2.00
Paper Covers, \$1.60

Hongkong, December 13, 1876.

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain BURRIS, will be de-
parted for the above Ports
on MONDAY, the 8th Instant, at 5 p.m.,
instead of as previously advertised.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LARPAIK & Co.
Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja8

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

(Taking through Cargo for MELBOURNE.)
The Eastern and Australian
Mail Steam Co.'s Steamship
"SINGAPORE"
will be despatched, as above
on MONDAY, the 15th Instant, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja15

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"GIBRE,"
Comdt. DE GIBRE, will be
despatched for YOKOHAMA
shortly after the arrival of the next French
Mail.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"AVR,"
Comdt. HERNANDEZ, will be
despatched for SHANGHAI
shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

(If sufficient Indentment offers.)
The S/S L. I. Russian Ship
"VANADIS"
WEEKLAND, Master, will load
here and have quick despatch
as above.

For Freight, Sugar or Measurement,
apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, January 6, 1877.

STEAM FOR

Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi,
Ancona, Venice, Mediter-
ranean Ports, Southampton
and London;

Also,
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and
Australia.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"GEELENG," Captain FRASER, will leave
this on THURSDAY, the 18th January,
at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to
A. MEYER, Superintendant.

Hongkong, January 5, 1877. ja18

To-day's Advertisements.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANÇAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ,
ISMAILA, PORT SAID, NAPLES,
AND MARSEILLES;

Also,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS AND
CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 11th January,
1877, at Noon, the Company's
S. S. SINDH, Commandant RAPATEL,
with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit through Marseilles for the
principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon,
Cargo will be received on board until
4 p.m., Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m.
on the 10th January, 1877. (Parcels are
not to be sent on board; they must be left
at the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

H. DU POUY,
Agent.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja11

TENDERS for the undermentioned

Works to be done at the Portu-
guese Consulate, Hongkong, on and after the
11th Instant:—For New COFFER, CATTLE-
ING, NEW DOORS, FORMS, NEW
BRIDGE, WATER CLOSETS, BATH-ROOMS,
and interior arrangements, &c., &c.

REPAIRS TO BOILERS, &c., &c.,—all
as per specification.

For further particulars apply on Board
the "Tejo," which will arrive in Hongkong
on or about the 10th Instant.

F. AMARAL,
Commander "Tejo."

Macao, January 6, 1877. ja11

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instruc-
tions to sell by Public Auction, on
account of the concerned, on

MONDAY,
the 8th January, at Noon, at the Godowns
of Messrs CAWSE & PALLANJEE
& Co.,—

3 chests Malwa OPIUM,
Ex Str. "Khiva."

(More or less damaged by sea water.)

TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery
in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.17.

H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja8

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor
Owners will be Responsible for any
Debts contracted by the Officers or Crew
of the following Vessels, during their stay
in Hongkong Harbour:—

VESTA, German barque, Capt. R. Dirks.
—Melchers & Co.

MADAME DEMOREST, British barque,
Captain C. H. Bessit.—Gibb, Livingston
& Co.

BRETHOVEN, German barque, Captain
R. Hajo.—Melchers & Co.

HOPEWELL, British barque, Capt. George
F. Paterson.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

BRIDGETOWN, British barque, Captain
E. W. Orisp.—Arnold, Karberg & Co.

FLYING CLOUD, British barque, Captain
H. Williams.—Turner & Co.

IZENE, German schooner, Captain O.
Hansen.—Carlowitz & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 5, Vidal, French barque, 409,
Rondeau, Keelung Jan. 3, Coal.—Mat-
chess & Co.

Jan. 5, Irene, German schooner, 267, O.
Hansen, Keelung Jan. 3, Coal.—CARLOWITZ
& Co.

Jan. 5, Priam, British steamer, 1872,
Butler, Shanghai Dec. 31, and Foochow
Jan. 4, Tea and General.—BUTTERFIELD &
SWIRE.

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 6, Amoy, for Ningpo and Shanghai.
6, Olympia, for Hekow.
6, Palma, for London.
6, Benedicta, for Takow.
6, Rowena, for London.

CLEARED.

Charles Mouriau, for Quinon.
Ningpo, for Shanghai.
Amanda, for Hekow.
Hopewell, for Falmouth.
Norna, for Swatow.
Marie Louise, for Achen.

PASSENGERS.

Per Priam, from Shanghai, &c., Messrs
E. C. Ray and Azevedo, and 11 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
Per Amoy, for Shanghai, 20 Chinese.
Per Olympia, for Hekow, 20 Chinese.

TO DEPART.
Per Ningpo, for Shanghai, 30 Chinese.
Per Norna, for Swatow, 160 Chinese.
Per Marie Louise, for Achen, 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The French barque Vidal reports: Fresh
N.E. winds and fine weather throughout.
The German schooner Irene reports:
Fresh N.E. winds and fine weather
throughout.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW.—
Per NORN, at 7.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 8th inst.

For HAIPHONG.—
Per Schooner UZZIAH, at 9.30 a.m.,
on Monday, the 8th inst.

For SINGAPORE, SUEZ & LONDON.—
Per PRIAM, at 11.30 a.m., on Monday,
the 8th inst.

For SHANGHAI.—
Per FUYEW, at 3.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 8th inst.

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—
Per DOUGLAS, at 4.30 p.m., on Mon-
day, the 8th inst., instead of as pre-
viously notified.

For SINGAPORE AND BANGKOK.—
Per PENEDO, at 4.30 p.m., on Monday,
the 8th inst.

For SINGAPORE & PENANG.—
Per NAMOS, at 2.30 p.m., on Tuesday,
the 9th inst.

For SAIGON.—
Per OCEAN, at 5 p.m., on Tuesday, the
9th inst.

For HAIPHONG.—
Per Schooner SYRINGA, at 11.30 a.m.,
on Wednesday, the 10th inst.

For COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.—
Per SINGAPORE, at 11.30 a.m., on
Monday, the 15th inst. Mails will
also be closed for other ports of E.
Australia, New Zealand, and Tas-
mania, 8 cents rates.

MAILS BY THE FOREIGN PACKET.

The French Contract Packet SINDH,
will be despatched on THURS-
DAY, the 11th January, 1877, with
Mails to and through the United
Kingdom and Europe, via Marseilles;
to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle,
Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta,
Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alex-
andria.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, January 10th.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes. Post
Office closes except the Night Box,
which remains open all night.

Thursday, January 11th.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters.

11.10 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom,
Saigon, or Singapore may be posted on
payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents
extra postage, until

11.30 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

Hongkong, December 29, 1876. ja11

MAILS BY THE UNITED STATES PACKET.

The United States Mail Packet CITY OF
TOKYO, will be despatched on MON-
DAY, the 15th instant, with Mails for
Japan, San Francisco, the United
States, and London, which will be
closed as follows:—

2 p.m., Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 p.m., Post Office closes.

2.30 p.m., Correspondence may be posted
on board the Packet with Late
Fee of 12 cents extra Postage
until

2.50 p.m., when the Mail is finally closed.
Correspondence must be specially directed
for this route, and if not fully prepaid
will be sent by British Packet.

Letters, &c. can be posted for Canada, the
West Indies, and other places named
below, if sufficient American Stamps
are added to prepay them from San
Francisco to destination. American
Stamps are sold at this Office.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, January 8, 1877. ja15

M A I L S BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet GEELONG
will be despatched with the Mails
for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY,
the 18th inst.

The following will be the hours of closing
the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, January 17th.—
5 p.m., Money Order Office closes.
6 p.m., Post Office closes except the Night
Box, which remains open all night.

Thursday, January 18th.—
7 a.m., Post Office opens for sale of
Stamps, Registry of Letters, and
Posting of all correspondence.

10 a.m., Post Office closes except for Late
Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 a.m., Letters may be posted with
Late Fee of 18 cents extra
Postage till

11 a.m., when the Post Office Closes
entirely.

11.30 a.m., Letters (but Letters only)
addressed to the United Kingdom
via Brindisi or to Singapore may be
posted on board the Packet with
Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage,
till

11.55 a.m., when the Mail is finally
closed.

Hongkong, January 6, 1877. ja18

CARGOES.

Per S. S. Belgic, sailed 2nd January,
1877:—For Yokohama, 1,347 bags Sugar,
40 cases Oatmeal, 20 flasks Quicksilver,
and 21 pkgs. Merchandise. For Hekow,
107 bags Saltstuffs. For San Francisco,
225 bags Black Pepper, 781 bags Coffee,
89 bags Tapioca, 1,994 bags Sugar, 37,883
bags Rice, 279 bags Beans, 83 boxes Pre-
pared Opium, 4 cases Silla, 1 bale Silk,
354 pkgs. Tea, 8,600 Empty Quicksilver
Flasks, and 4,500 yds. Merchandise. For
Boston, 297 boxes Tea. For New York,
154 bales and 22 cases Silk, 322 half-chests,
80 boxes and 5 pkgs. Tea, and 1 pkg.
Matting.

Per British brig Rowena, sailed 6th Jan.,
1877:—For London, 8,220 b. Sugar, and
650 bales Hemp.

General Memoranda.

TUESDAY, January 9:—

Noon.—Laysa leaves for Manila.
2 p.m.—Norna leaves for Singapore and
Penang.

Goods per Gordon Castle undelivered
after this date subject to rent.
Goods per Khiva undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

WEDNESDAY, January 10:—
2 p.m.—Sale of Furniture, Timber, and
Ground, at Sak-tong-tai.

THURSDAY, January 11:—
Noon.—French Mail leaves for Ports of
Call and Europe.

9 p.m.—H. K. Choral Society's Concert
at the City Hall.

9 p.m.—Meeting of Victoria Lodge.
Transfer Books of H. C. M. Steam-
boat Co. closed from this date till 25th
Instant, inclusive.

Tenders for the Repairs of the gunboat
Tejo will be received at the Portuguese
Consulate from this date.

FRIDAY, January 12:—
Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs
Lane, Crawford & Co.

MONDAY, January 15:—
Noon.—Singapore leaves for Cooktown
and Sydney.

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yok-
ohama and San Francisco.

THURSDAY, January 18:—
Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports
of Call and Europe.

Altona leaves for London on or about this
date.

THURSDAY, January 25:—
2 p.m.—Meeting of Shareholders of the
H. C. M. Steamboat Co., Limited,
at City Hall.

THURSDAY, February 1:—
3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s
Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San
Francisco.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.—The Right
Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. R.
Hayward Kidd, Colonial Chaplain. On the
First and Third Sundays in each Month:—
At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon, and
Celebration of the Holy Communion. On the
Second and Fourth Sundays in each
Month (and 4th, if any):—Morning
Prayer, Litany, and Sermon. On all
Sundays:—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and
Sermon. On all Holy Days:—At 8 a.m.,
celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—Rev. W. H. Baynes
M.A.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and
Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration
of Holy Communion every Sunday.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James
Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 a.m.
Afternoon, 6 p.m.

St. PETER'S SHAMEN'S CHURCH.—Rev.
W. H. Baynes M.A. Service at 5 p.m. every
Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer
and Communion on the First Sunday in
each month at 11 a.m.

St. PAUL'S COLLEGE CHAPEL.—On Wed-
nesdays: at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer
(shortened form), and exposition of Scrip-
ture.

St. STEPHEN'S MISSION CHURCH.—Rev.
A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam
Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning
Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion,
and Sermon, at 11 a.m. Bible Class, at 3
p.m. Preaching, at 6.30 p.m. Holy Com-
munion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

BERLIN FOUNDLING HOUSE.—Service in
the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke,
every Sunday, at half-past ten a.m., in
the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House,
West Point.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Shipping.

4 p.m.—Penedo leaves for Singapore and
Bangkok.

5 p.m.—Douglas leaves for Swatow,
Amoy and Foochow.

Goods per Altona undelivered after this
date subject to rent.

Auction.

Noon.—Sale of Opium, at Messrs Caw-
se-Pallanjes & Co.'s Godown.

THE
HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

Established A.D. 1841.
香港大藥房

A. S. WATSON & Co.,
FAMILY & DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS,
IMPORTERS

OF
DRUGGISTS' Sundries, NURSERY REQUI-
SITES, TOILET REQUISITES, ENGLISH,
AMERICAN, AND FOREIGN PATENT

MEDICINES
MANUFACTURERS
OF

Soda Water, Lemonade, Tonic Water,
Gingerale, Potass Water, Sarsaparilla
Water, and other Astringent Waters.

The Manufactory is under direct and
continuous European Supervision.

Hongkong, June 1, 1876.

The publication of this issue commenced
at 7.55 p.m.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1877.

THE riots that occurred at Singapore
on the 15th of last month should afford
a valuable hint to the Government of
the Settlements in dealing with Secret
Societies. They show at once the ease
with which the Chinese community can
be roused to acts of violence, and, conse-
quently, the power for working mischief
that rests in the hands of the Secret
Societies, absolutely controlling, as they
do, nearly the whole of the Chinese in

the Straits. These riots, which were
serious disturbances, resulting in the loss
of several lives, were, there is every
reason to believe, mainly incited and set
on foot by the posting of one or two
inflammatory placards by a few individuals
for the mere purpose of furthering their
private ends. The Government, desiring
to get the letter service and remittances
of the Chinese under their own control,
had issued a notification that on the
15th, the day of the riots, a Chinese
sub-post-office would be opened in
Market street, Singapore, for the receipt
of letters written by Chinese coolies,
addressed to their friends in the interior

Portfolio.

THE BEGGING CHILD.

A fair frail form
North ragged cloak,
With soft and eyes
That mutely spoke;
And rippling down
Her blue-veined neck,
Bright waves of brown
With golden speck
On each stray curl;
While shyly spoke
The beggar girl
To passing folk.

Oh, homeless wail! so early thrown
On this cold world, unloved, alone;
Pleading for bread with faltering tone
To heartless man!

Who deaf with greed, proud Mammon's slave,
Says these slowly but surely starve,
Yet gives not even a crust to save
Life's waning span.

The cold wind swept
Adown the street,
And rude caressed
Her blue, bare feet;
The heartless tide
With just as rude,
Unfeeling eye
Her as she stood,
With tear stained cheek,
And same sweet prayer,
Hungry, and weak,
So mild and fair.

Better, O God! if thou hadst laid
Her with the loved ones, peaceful dead,
Than she this stormy way should tread
With weary toil.

Than Vice and Sin, with luring smile,
Her virgin soul, with evil gulls,
And every tantalizing art and will,
Could stain and soil.

—E. O'Sullivan.

THE LITTLE BIRD THAT TOLD THE SECRET.

So I've heard your secret, Mabel,
I've heard it, my little maid;
And you're going to do a silly thing,
I am very much afraid.

You're going to marry the miller,
And live beside the mill!
But the miller, they say, is an idle man,
And often his wheel stands still.

And they say he is growing careless,
And spends the living day
In gazing over the shining stream,
At a cottage across the way.

And they say he is wild and wilful—
So prittie, my Mabel dear,
Don't give your hand to the miller,
If it is true that I hear.

Who says he is idle, Bessie,
And wild and wilful, too?
If over it comes to the miller's ears
They may find it cause to rue.

And who told you this mighty secret?
You need not think 'tis so;
A body may walk with a quiet man,
Yet never to church may go.

I should like to see the lassie
Who told you this silly jest;
As if I would part with my secret,
For a ring and a wedding vest.

You need not deny it, Mabel,
'Twas a little bird that came
But now with the wondrous story,
And told unto me the same.

I mark'd the gleam of his crimson breast
As he fitted across your cheek;
And the rapid flash of his darling wing
In your eye, when you did speak.

You're dreaming, Bessie, you're
dreaming,
No talking birds have we;
And I would not whisper the matter,
I'm sure, to a bird on the tree;

And never a wing came fitting
Across my cheek or eye—
So, Bessie, you must be dreaming,
With all this mystery.

Ah! Mabel, you may dissemble
With diller folks, I ween,
But you cannot still the music
Of the little bird I mean!

He hath his nest in your gentle breast,
And a tall tale bird is he,
For I mark'd the flash of his crimson
coat

On your cheek too easily.
And when I told you the miller
Was a wild and wilful man,
The bird flew out at your flashing eye,
As only a fairy can.

And I knew by your hasty speaking,
In such an earnest way,
That you cared for the honest miller
Much more than you choose to say.

So what I but guess'd, my Mabel,
The bird hath told at will,
That you're going to marry the miller,
And live beside the mill.

—Mary N. McDonald.

How small a portion of our lives is that
we truly enjoy! In youth, we are looking
forward for things that are to come. In
old age, we look backward to things that
are past.

The dignity of art, perhaps, chiefly
manifests itself in music, as it contains no
adventitious elements. Consisting chiefly
in form and feeling, it heightens and refines
whatever it expresses.—Goethe.

MANY readers judge of the power of a
book by the shock it gives their feelings,
as some savage tribes determine the power
of muskets by their recoil, that being con-
sidered best which fairly prostrates the
purchaser.—Longfellow.

The first ingredient in conversation is
truth, the next good sense, the third good
humour, and the fourth wit.

There is only one stimulant that never
fails, and yet never intoxicates.—Duty.
Duty puts a blue sky over a man-up in
his heart may be as white as the sky-lark.
—Happiness—always goes singing.—George
D. Pratt.

Profoundness for others, generosity,
modesty, and self-respect are the qualities
which mark a real gentleman or lady, as
distinguished from the veneered article
which commonly goes by that name.—
Professor Hazley.

Attitude augments liberty augments
responsibility. Nothing is more grave than
to be free; liberty weighs heavily, and all
the chains that take from the body
binds upon the conscience; in the

conscience, law is turned inside out and
becomes duty.—Victor Hugo.

Talent is something, but tact is every-
thing. Talent is serious, sober, grave and
respectable; tact is all that, and more,
too. It is not a seventh sense, but is the
life of all the five. It is the open eye,
the quick ear, the judging taste, the keen
smell, and the lively touch; it is the inter-
preter of all riddles, the surmounter of all
difficulties, and remover of all obstacles.
—W. P. Scargill.

PATRIOTISM is another element of personal
influence. We use the word in its broad
sense, a love of country and countrymen,
of Church and Churchmen, of citizenship
and citizens, a love of social ties and of
society, and a love of anything that tends
to the unity and benefit of humanity. This
virtue brings man as man into contact and
sympathy with his fellow. Let it be
known that a person is a lover of his fellow
in the associated relations which tend to
public improvement, and he is accounted a
benefactor. He is a power.

ELEMENTS of character are seldom brought
out until men are placed in positions of
trust, whether in business or in office, where
they develop them. Business relations
and official responsibilities will in time
bring out whatever of goodness or of bad-
ness, of nobleness or of meanness in a
man. Office and trust of any kind clothes
a person with increased opportunities for
good or for evil that do not belong to non-
officials or untrusted ones. It brings his
name before the people, and it brings him
into contact with the people, not as a man
merely, but as a man lifted into a position
of trust or of power. It is on this principle
that titled men, who honor their titles, are
more influential with the masses than are
the untitled. But no matter how many
nor how significant the titles that may
adorn the name, personal character and
power really graduate the man. With
epaulettes or with addenda, or without
them, he will soon find his level and be
rated accordingly. It is no uncommon
thing for some persons to seek honorary
titles when they are destitute of gen-
eral, scientific, or scientific qualifications,
and so eager are some that they will
either buy, or position, or intrigue for
what they can neither graciously wear nor
maintain.

KEEPING WIDE AWAKE.

The other day Mr. Bellamy of Pond
Street read in a religious paper the follow-
ing paragraph:

"Many very good people are annoyed by
sleeplessness in church. The following rem-
edy is recommended: Lift the foot seven
inches from the floor, and hold it in sus-
pense without support for the limb, and
repeat the remedy if the attack returns."

Now, Mr. Bellamy is a very good man,
and he is subject to that very annoyance,
which in his case amounts to a positive
affliction. So he cut the paragraph out,
in accordance with the appended instruction,
and pasted it in his hat, and was rejoiced
in his latest soul to think that he found a
relief from his annoyance. He hoped that
Deacon Ashbury, who had frowned at him
so often, and so dreadfully for nothing,
would see the paragraph, for the deacon
sometimes slept under the pulpit, and Mr.
Bellamy wanted to get even with him.

And Mr. Driscoll, who used to sit
in the choir, and cover his own sleepless-
ness and divert attention from his own heavy
eyes by laughing in a most irreverent and
indecorous manner at Mr. Bellamy's sleepy
visage and struggling eyes and head—how
the good man did want to get it on Driscoll!
So he chuckled and hugged his treasure, so
to speak, in his mind. He was so confident
that he had found a panacea for his trouble
that he went to the minister and told him
what a burden his drowsiness had been to
him, but that he had made up his mind to
shake it off, and to continue to keep it off,
he was certain that he had sufficient strength
of mind and force of will to overcome the
habit. And the minister was so pleased,
and commended Mr. Bellamy so warmly, and
said that he wished he had a hundred such
men in his congregation, that Mr. Bellamy
was so elated and happy and confident that
he could hardly wait for Sunday to come
to try his new method of averting drow-
ziness. Sunday morning found the good
man in his accustomed place, devout and
drowsy as ever. The church was very
comfortably filled with an attentive con-
gregation, and Mr. Bellamy was soon cor-
nered up in one end of the pew, and the
strange young lady who sat next him was
attended by a very small white dog, that
looked like a roll of cotton batting with
red eyes and a black nose. The opening
exercises passed off without incident, and
the minister hadn't got to the second when
Mr. Bellamy suddenly roused himself with a
start from a dose into which he was
drooping.

His heart nearly stood still as
he thought how nearly he had forgotten his
recipe. He feared to attract any atten-
tion to himself lest his precious method
should be discovered, and slowly lifted his
foot from his footstool and held it about
seven inches in the air. As he raised his
foot the strange young lady shrunk away
from him in evident alarm. This annoyed
Mr. Bellamy and disconcerted him so that
he was on the point of lowering his foot
and whispering an explanation when the
dog, which had been quietly sleeping by
the footstool, opened its eyes, and, seeing
the uplifted foot slowly descending in its
direction, hastily scrambled to his feet and
barked away, barking and yelling terri-
fically. The young lady, now thoroughly
alarmed, jerked her feet from off the foot-
stool, which immediately flew up under the
weight of Mr. Bellamy's foot, and the dog,
excited by this additional catastrophe, fairly
barked itself into convulsions. Deacon
Ashbury, awakened by the racket, came
tip-toeing and frowning down the aisle,
bending his heavy brows upon Mr. Bellamy,
who actually believed that if he got much
hotter he would break out in flames that
not even the beaded perspiration that was
standing on his forehead could extinguish.

The young lady rose to leave the pew, Mr.
Bellamy rose to explain, and, as he did so,
he was quite convinced of what he had
before been suspicious, that he was drowsy.
She backed out of the pew and sought
Deacon Ashbury's protection. Mr. Bellamy
attempted to whisper an explanation to the
deacon, but that austere official motioned
him back into his seat, and as the minister
passed until the interruption should cease,
said in a severe undertone that was heard
all over the church:

"You're dreaming again, brother
Bellamy."

Mr. Bellamy sank into his seat, quite
covered with confusion; as with a couple
of garments and a bed quilt, and his
unhappiness was greatly aggravated when
he looked up into the gallery and saw Driscoll

convulsed with merriment, stuffing his
mouth and shaking with suppressed laugh-
ter.

After service Mr. Bellamy, who was, all
through the service, the centre of attraction
for the entire congregation, waited for
his pastor, and made one more effort to
explain his unfortunate case. But the
minister, whose sermon had been quite
spoiled by the affair, waved him to silence
and said, quite coldly:

"Never mind, Brother Bellamy; don't
apologize. You meant very well, I dare
say, but you make so much disturbance
when you are awake, I believe I would
prefer to have you sleep quietly through
every sermon I preach."

Mr. Bellamy has since stopped his church
paper and transferred his subscription to
the *Hawkeye*, saying that if he could just
find the wretch who set stumbling-blocks
and snares in the columns of the religious
press for the feet of weak believers, he
could die happy.—*Burlington Hawkeye*.

ROBESPIERRE.

THE FALL OF THE LEADER OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.

Robespierre was crushed by the relent-
less ferocity and endurance of his antago-
nists. A decree for his arrest was voted
upon by acclamation. He cast a glance at
the galleries, as marveling that they should
remain passive in face of an outrage upon
his person. They were mute. The waters
advanced with hesitation to do their duty,
and, not without trembling, carried him
away, along with Couthon and St. Just.

The brother, for whom he had made hon-
orable sacrifices in days that seemed to be
divided from the present by an abyss of
centuries, insisted with fine heroism on
sharing his fate, and Augustin Robespierre
and Le Bas were led off to the prisons along
with their leader and idol.

It was now a little after 4 o'clock. The
Convention, with the self-possession which
so often amazes us in its proceedings, went
on with formal business for another hour.
At 5 they broke up. For life, at the poets
tell us, in a daily stage play; men declaim
their high heroic parts, then off the baskin
or the sock, wash away the paint from their
cheeks and gravely sit down to meat.

The Conventionals, as they are their dinner,
were unconscious, apparently, that the
great crisis of the drama was still to come.
The next twelve hours were to witness
the fall of Robespierre and the end of the
Reign of Terror.

The Convention remained to be seen
whether the Convention would not now be
checked by the Commune of Paris. Robes-
pierre was first conducted to the prisons of
the Luxembourg. The jailer, on some
plea of informality, refused to receive him.
The terrible prisoner was next taken to the
Mairie, where he remained among joyful
friends from 8 in the evening until 11.

Meanwhile the old insurrectionary methods
of the nights of June and of August in 1793,
of May and of June in 1795, were again
followed. The beating of the rattle and
the general was heard in all the sections,
and the tocsin sounded its dreadful note,
reminding all who should hear it that in-
surrection is the most sacred and the most
indispensable of duties. "Harriot, the com-
mandant of the forces, had been arrested
in the evening, but he was speedily released
by the agents of the Commune.

The Council issued manifestos and de-
crees from the Common Hall every moment.
The barriers were closed. Cannons were
pointed opposite the doors of the hall of the
Convention. The guays were thronged
with emissaries sped to and fro between the
Jacobin Club and the Common Hall and
between these two centres and each of the
forty-eight sections.

It is one of the most curious and most
scrutable mysteries of this delirious night
that Harriot did not at once use the force
at his command to break up the Conven-
tion. There is no obvious reason why he
should not have done so. The members of
the Convention had reassembled after their
dinner, toward 7 o'clock. The hall, which
had resounded with the shrieks and yells of
the furious gladiators of the factions all day,
now lent a lugubrious echo to gloomy re-
ports, which one member after another
delivered from the shadow of the tribune.

Toward 9 o'clock the members of the two
dread committees came in panic to seek
shelter among their colleagues "as dejected
in their peril," says an eye-witness, as
"they had been cruel and insolent in the
hour of supremacy." When they heard
that Harriot had been released and that
guys were at their doors, all gave themselves
up for lost and made ready for death. News
came that Robespierre had broken his arrest
and had gone to the Common Hall. Robes-
pierre, after urgent and repeated solici-
tations had been at length persuaded about
an hour before midnight to leave the Mairie
and join the party at the Convention.

This was an act of revolt against the Con-
vention, for the Mairie was a legal place of
detention, and so long as he was there he
was within the law.

The Convention, with heroic intrepidity,
defied both Harriot and Robespierre
beyond the pale of the law. This prompt
measure was instantly named to carry the
decree to all the sections. With the scarf
of office round their waist and a sabre in
hand, they sallied forth. Mounting horses,
and escorted by attendants with flaming
torches, they scoured Paris, calling all good
citizens to the rescue of the Convention,
haranguing crowds at the street corners
with power and authority, and striking the
imaginations of men. At midnight heavy
rains began to fall. The leaders of the
Commune, meanwhile, in full confidence
that victory was sure, contented themselves
with incessant issue of paper decrees, to
each of which the Convention replied by a
counter-decree. Those who have studied
the question most minutely are of opinion
that even so late as 1 o'clock the Commune
might have made a successful defence. Al-
though it had lost the opportunity which it
had certainly possessed up to 10 o'clock of
destroying the Convention.

But on this occasion the genius of in-
surrection slumbered. And there was a
genuine division of opinion in the eastern
quarters of Paris, the result of a grim dis-
trust of the man who had helped to slay
Hébert and Chaumette. At a word this
division began to declare itself. The
opinion of the sections became more and
more distracted. One armed group died,
"Down with the Convention!" Another
armed group cried: "The two great fan-
toms were all said, and three battalions
were ready to march." Emissaries from the
Convention actually succeeded in persuad-
ing these—the dementia of the night—
that Robespierre was a royalist agent,
and that the Commune was about to de-
liver the Little Louis from his prison in the
Temple. One body of Communist parti-
sans after another was detached from its
alliance. The deluge of rain emptied

the Place de Greve, and, when the com-
panies came up from the sections in obedi-
ence to orders from Harriot and the Com-
mune, the silence made them suspect a
trap, and they withdrew towards the great
metropolitan church or elsewhere.

Barra, who the Convention had charged
with its military defence, gathered some-
6,000 men. With the right instinct of a
man who had studied the history of Paris
since the July of 1788, he foresaw the
advantage of being first to make the attack.
He arranged his forces into two divisions.
One of them marched along the quays to the
Common Hall in front; the other along the
Rue Saint-Honore to take it in flank.

Inside the Common Hall the staircases and
corridors were alive with bustling mes-
sengers, and those mysterious busybodies
who are always found lingering without a
purpose on the skirts of great historic
scenes. Robespierre and the other chiefs
were in a small room preparing manifestos
and signing decrees. They were curiously
unaware of the movements of the Conven-
tion.

An aggressive attack by the party of
authority upon the party of insurrection
was unknown in the tradition of revolt.
They had an easy assurance that at day-
break their forces would be prepared once
more to tramp along the familiar road
westward. It was about half-past 2.
Robespierre had just signed the two letters
of his name to a document before him,
when he was startled by cries and uproar
in the place below. In a few instants he
lay stretched on the ground, his jaw shat-
tered by a pistol shot. His brother had
either fallen or leaped out of the window.
Couthon was hurled over the staircase, and
lay for dead. Saint Just was a prisoner.

Whether Robespierre was shot by an officer
of the Conventionals, or attempted to
blow out his own brains, we shall never
know, any more than we shall ever be
assured how Robespierre, his spiritual master,
came to an end. The wounded man was
carried, a ghastly sight, first to the Com-
mittee of Public Safety, and then to the
Conciergerie; where he lay in a silent
stupor, though the heat of the sun-
day shone upon him. As he was an outlaw, the only
legal preliminary before his execution was
to identify him. At 5 in the afternoon he
was raised into a cart, Couthon and the
younger Robespierre lay, confused wrecks
of men, at the bottom of it; Harriot and
Saint Just, bruised, begrimed, and foul,
completed the band. One who walks from
the Palace of Justice over the bridge, along
the Rue Saint-Honore, into the Rue Royale,
and so to the Luxor column, retraces the
via dolorosa of the Revolution on the after-
noon of Tenth of Thermidor.—*Fortnightly
Review*.

MORNING DRINKING.

The pleasures of "early purr" are com-
memorated, says the *Sanitary Record*, in a
classic ditty which had at one time consi-
derable popularity. A very curious case
recently reported from St. Mary's Hospital
may serve as a valuable caution to early
risers and to conscientious publicans.

This man, a cab-washer, had completely
lost the use of his upper extremities, while
his voice was reduced to the merest whisper.
On being questioned he stated that, as he
usually finished his work just as the pub-
lic-houses opened, he always had the very
first glass of beer or gin that was served in
the morning; that is to say, the liquor
which had remained all night in the draw-
pipe in contact with the lead. His gums
showed the well-known blue line indicative
of lead-poisoning, and other confirmatory
symptoms existed which need not be
detailed here. Some of the gin which he
drank every morning having been procured
and tested, gave 1.480th of a grain per
fluid ounce. He was ultimately cured by
the use of iodide of potassium and galvanic
baths.

STAGE MACHINERY.

A stage proves to be a very different
thing from what the popular eye, gazing
from pit or boxes, presumes it to be. A
great arch, a sloping floor, pierced here
and there with traps, cellars below, regions
above, grooves at each side, in which scenes
glide forward or back, rollers stretching
across, on which the "cloths" behind are
rolled up—such is the popular ideal. But
the stage of one of the "grand" houses
offers a very different spectacle. There is
neither floor nor ceiling proper; but above
there is a number of light galleries running
round in tiers, while instead of a floor or
stage, properly so called, there is a vast
expanse of open gratings, or stage-work,
one below the other, the bars of which are
parallel with the seats of a pit. The whole,
therefore, is not "clear" from top to bot-
tom, resembling one of those great engine-
houses which have iron girders and flying-
bridges all round. A large stage looks
imposing enough from the boxes; but few,
perhaps, are aware that, below it, in a
grand opera-house, there is a space of about
the same height as the stage; and above,
more than twice that extent. Thus the
space devoted to performance is really no
more than a seventh or eighth part of the
unseen regions above, below and around it.

The stage and the floors below (as a large
theatre there are often four) thus appear
like a series of gridirons one beneath the
other. This has been found a necessary
arrangement, owing to the great scenes
stretching the whole width of the stage that
must ascend or descend, and have a clear
passage. As these openings may be required
at any part of the stage, the only mode is
to make the entire stage an open frame
covered with panels, which can be drawn
away. A "trap" can thus be opened at any
spot, as one of these panels containing the
trap and its machinery can be inserted.
Few persons are aware of what is the tra-
ditional and established engine of motion
all the great theatres, or how it is that in
some ambitious transformation scene, a
huge iron frame, laden with fifty or sixty
figures, can be raised aloft. The agency of
windlasses and such mechanical powers
would entail a vast expenditure of human
strength, which, indeed, it would be found
impossible to concentrate at a fixed point.

The motive power behind the scenes is
wonderfully simple, and even scientific,
and has been in use without change for
more than a century and a half. It consists
in a permanent arrangement of great
balance weights always ready mounted,
and with which the object to be raised can
be readily connected. A child could raise a
ton weight to a particular height if the cord
passing over a pulley be balanced by
another ton weight. Roof and basement,
aloft and below, are filled with enormous
rollers, each furnished with wheels some-
thing like that of a ship's rudder. To these
are attached a series of concentric drums,
much like the game-shaped wheel upon

which a watch-chain is wound, for the
purpose of allowing cords to be wound
upon them. The balance-weights are hung
in grooves next the walls; while the cords
attached to them run up to the roof, pass
through pulleys, and are then brought down
to the drums, to which they are attached.
When some slowly-evolving transformation
is in progress, to be crowned by the ascent
of some glorified frampstretching the whole
width of the stage, on which a number of
ladies are bestowed, its ascent is thus con-
trolled. The weight of the machine and its
burden is roughly found; it is then
attached to the counterpoises, the ropes in
their course being made to pass over the
drums of the windlass. The men who
lower or raise it have, therefore, only a few
pounds weight to deal with, and hence that
smooth, even motion always to be seen in
stage changes. In fact, the counterpoises
being slightly heavier raise the machine
itself, and have only to be controlled or
checked by the men at the drum. So, too,
the heavy drop scene made to ascend or
descend, and with such smooth motion,
that it can be made slow or rapid; so figure
ascend through trap-doors. Even the great
chandelier that lights the hall is thus
balanced.—*New Quarterly Magazine*.

CONVERSATION.
(Liberal Review.)
It would be idle to pretend that the
art of conversation is generally understood.
Possibly, it is one which people do not care
to understand, seeing that they are mostly
wrapped up in themselves and that the art
makes serious demands upon those who are
so circumstanced. Indeed, we are inclined
to believe that conversation could have no
charms whatever for many individuals if
the aggravating little pronoun "I" were
not continually introduced into it. Yet the
constant introduction of the pronoun "I"
into conversation is a ruthless violation of
conversation. No person can continually be
listened to with interest, if with pre-
tended attention, if his conversational
stock-in-trade consists merely of a never-
ending supply of anecdotes relating to
himself. He may color his stories as much
as he pleases—he may relate them com-
munitally or he may tell them oratorially
—but whatever he does the result will ever
be the same. His listeners, if not few and
openly unwilling, will at any rate be mere-
ly those who are bound to him by the ties
of friendship, of relationship, or of interest.
It is, of course, perfectly natural that men
should like, above all things, to talk about
themselves and their doings; but the
boredom for which the outrages of the art
of conversation are responsible is all the
more intense on this account. This is
apparent at a glance. Say that A is pro-
foundly interested in some scheme, which
has no charms whatever for B, who is
concerned in an undertaking of quite a
different character. Well, A and B meet.
Being in sympathy far apart it might be
thought that they would each have to
submit to a certain amount of boredom for
the sake of the other. The case, however,
is not so. A, being most engrossed in
himself, resolutely declines to pay attention
to anything which B has to say in reference
to his (B's) undertaking. To all B's appeals
for sympathy he turns a deaf ear, and he
will make even B's not subject a pivot
round which to wind long and wearisome
disquisitions about his own scheme or his
own performances. It may be that it is
stupidity and denseness which induce B
and his tribe to act in this peculiar fashion;
it may be that, in many cases, they are
perfectly amiable and well-meaning indi-
viduals who are blithely ignorant that they
are often guilty of what might be construed
into absolute impertinence by a cranky
person. So, also, they may not realize
that their anxiety to puff themselves induces
them to play the parts of braggarts and
liars. Indeed, it is just possible that they
themselves may imagine that their de-
cidedly apocryphal stories are true albeit
that no one else does. But, admitting all
this, their act is terribly aggravating, and
it is greatly to be deplored that they
cannot be taught to amend their ways.

It must, however, be admitted, on behalf
of the class to whom we have so far re-
ferred, that they are infinitely preferable to
those individuals who are not only wrapped
in themselves but are offensive bullies into
the bargain. These social swashbucklers—
really, they cannot fairly be called anything
else—are positive pests to any society into
which they are introduced. They do more
than unconsciously ignore the claims of
those by whom they are surrounded; they
discount, in a peculiar and offensive man-
ner, the pretensions of their neighbours.
"I did it; I alone did it," such is the
wearisome song which they are perpetually
dinning into the ears of those who are so
unfortunate as to have to listen to them, a
song which is only relieved by dismal
variations of "how I did it; and when I did
it," and how nobody else could have done
it." Their wrath when they are crossed in
any way is awful in its intensity if it is con-
temptible in its form. Yet there is every
reason why social swashbucklers should be
occasionally shown that their claims to be
recognised "lions" rest upon anything but
stable foundations. Nine times out of ten
the achievements of which they boast have
had no existence except in their imagina-
tions, and the victories of which they brag
have been very much like defeats. They
will represent as they are the sources
from which public men draw their inspira-
tion; that they are the authors of books
and newspaper articles which have been
published anonymously; and that a crowd
of celebrities in the artistic world have
crouched humbly at their feet and derived
instruction and encouragement from them.

Yet the truth probably is that the public
men alluded to look upon them with
disgust; that they could not write a read-
able book or article if they tried; and that
the artists whom they allege that they have
patronised know nothing whatever about
them and do not want to do so. Again,
when they are parties to the consideration
of any scheme or are assisting in their
promotion of any work they will attempt
to bully their colleagues into silence and
will belittle their immense experience
and their tremendous knowledge. But if
you take the trouble to investigate the
matter, you will find that they have
had no experience worth speaking of, and
that their knowledge is of the most
absurdly mythical character. Your in-
quiries will also convince you that they
are good for little except talking, and
that the only time that they can shine
is when they are disparaging their neigh-
bours or bombastically sounding their own
praises. Perhaps nothing will more con-
vince you of the ridiculous nature of their
pretensions than an encounter between
two heroes of the swashbuckling type. It
is amusing to see how they endeavor to

snub each other; how they become enraged
as they are mutually folled time after time;
and how they idiotically appeal to bystan-
ders for sympathy. It is said that it takes
a social swashbuckler to bring about the
humiliation of a social swashbuckler.
Naturally, the hatred which social swash-
bucklers bear each other is of the most
rancorous kind; nevertheless, it has an
unusually comical aspect to dispassionate
onlookers. The fact that they are con-
tinually trying to humiliate each other
ought to be subject for the most sincere
congratulation to those who are of opinion
that unbridled egotism and unjustifiable
bullying should be checked.

Conversation should be conducted upon
the "give and take" principle. We com-
mend this fact to the consideration of those
who unconsciously talk upon the "I did it"
and "I am the great fact of creation so far
as you and I are concerned" principle. If
there will but stick upon it that will and
that their relations with their friends will
become more cordial, and that their society
will be more sought after, while their social
intercourse will acquire a richness of
flavour such as it does not now possess.
They should remember that though some
people may be quiet and unobtrusive it
pains them to have their personalities alto-
gether ignored, and that such will gladly
respond when they are asked not only to
give sympathy and support but to receive
the same in return. To the social swash-
bucklers we do not deem it worth while to
say anything, for we are assured that they
are so wrapped up in themselves and the
contemplation of their own magnificence
that they would not listen to us if we did.

THE LIFE OF THE HOUSE-FLY.
The commonest insect on our continent
is the house-fly (*Musca domestica*); and yet
how many know its life-history? Every-
body is familiar with its habits in the adult
stage, when it buzzes noisily around
sleeping and living rooms, wherever it can
penetrate, and torments the most patient
spirit with its restless importunity, most
dreadful disposition. Yet ask where it was
born and bred, and what sort of a life it
had prior to its appearance on the scene,
full-grown and equipped as a two-winged
and six-legged bandit and skirmisher, and
the answer will probably amount, in the
sum of its information, to a cipher. It is
only very lately that naturalists have learn-
ed its mode of growth; therefore common
folk are excusable for ignorance of its
complete career.

In the *American Naturalist*, M. A. S.
Packard Jr., gives an account of his
investigations into the subject, which were
pursued two summers ago. This observer
placed a house-fly in a glass bottle, where
she was secure and yet visible; and in
fourteen hours noted that she had deposited
120 eggs. These were long, slender and
cylindrical and a little smaller at one end
than the other. They were laid in irregular
heaps on the bottom of the bottle, and, just
forty-eight hours after, a number of them
had hatched, and the young maggots were
crawling around in quest of something to
eat.

Again, the observer placed some
fresh house-manure at an open window
under

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised Sept. 1st, 1876.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in cents, and are, for Letters, per half ounce; for Books and Patterns, per four ounces, unless otherwise stated.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged, as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must anything whatever be inserted except bona fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

(Br.) means By British Packet; (Fr.) by French Packet; (U.S.) by United States Packet. D. P. means Double Postage; C. P., cannot be paid; C. S., cannot be sent; L., at Letter Rate. N. R., No Registration.

LOCAL AND TOWN POSTAGE.

Letters.	Newspapers.	Books & Patterns.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction,.....	2	8 2 2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz. Hongkong, Macao, Fook, Canton, and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by Packet Ship,.....	4	8 2 2
Between the above by Contract Mail,.....	8	8 2 4

RATES BY PRIVATE STEAMERS.
To the United Kingdom, see Table given below. To all other places (to which the vessel is going) the Rates, which must be prepaid, except when the address is to India, are,.....

INDIA.—By Indian Mail prepayment is optional. Short paid letters are treated as wholly unpaid. By Private Ship correspondence cannot be prepaid. By British and French Packet prepayment is compulsory. Letters cannot be prepaid, but only by each alternate one. By the others they are Paid to Galley only, and should be so marked, going on from Galley as unpaid.

Letters.—United States (U.S.), Singapore, Penang, India, Ceylon, Aden, 8 cents.

Except India, Ceylon, and Aden, by French Packet, 12 cents.

Batavia, 12; Saigon and Pondicherry, (Fr.) 12; New Caledonia, Tunis, Tangiers, (Fr.) 30.

Egypt, (Br.) 12, (Fr.) 24.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar (N.R.), Natal, Cape, St. Helena, Ascension, Mauritius, 24.

REGISTRATION, 8 cents, except Straits, Batavia, India, Aden, Egypt (Br.), Australia, &c., 12; Saigon, Pondicherry, Egypt (Fr.), double postage.

NEWSPAPERS (To all the above places) 2 cents.

BOOKS AND PATTERNS, 6 cents, except W. Africa, 8. To French Offices cannot be paid.

Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Zanzibar, &c., 1 oz., 2 cents; 2 oz., 4 cents; Every 4 oz., 8 cents.

The United Kingdom.

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Austria, Germany, Hungary,.....

(Br.) via Brindisi, 18 12 4 10

(Fr.) " Trieste, 24 12 4 10

(Fr.) " Mar'les, 36 D.P. C.P. C.P.

W. Africa, Islands of the Atlantic, (except St. Helena and Ascension), North, Central, South America and Hawaii.

Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verde Islands, Azores, Bermudas,.....

Letters, 38 34

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

United States (via Europe) Canada, Madeira, Islands, Canada, Vancouver, Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, and Nova Scotia,.....

Letters, 32 28

Registration, 16 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Curacao, Guadalupe, Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, Honduras, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Porto Rico, Surinam, Uruguay, and Venezuela,.....

Letters, 50 40

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Registration, None. None.

except to Curacao, Honduras, and British West Indies,.....

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru,.....

Letters, 62 58

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 20 14

Registration, None. None.

Brazil,.....

Letters, 48 44

Registration, 18 16

Newspapers, 6 6

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Honolulu, and Hawaii,.....

Letters, 34 30

Registration, None. None.

Newspapers, 8 8

Books and Patterns, 18 12

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 81 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indexes.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight.

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c.; and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c., must not be sent as a separate packet.

Overseas, i.e. letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed, may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter, (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be by official letter, or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions.—No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.—This rule must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to bona fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind, but such articles only, may be posted enclosed in bags, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal, and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of either down, hair or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags, Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office, is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz.: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curries, combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags, and at the same time they may be sent by the Post, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone, viz.: the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verde Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verde Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French Packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length, or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters for Singapore, Saigon, and the United Kingdom only from 11.30 A.M. to 11.30 P.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U.S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italian. All the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered through, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on correspondence thus sent:—

Per half ounce.

Hongkong Stamps.

U.S. Stamps.

Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence, Antigua, Bermuda, Bogota, Cartagena, Costa Rica, Omba, Curacao, Fiji, Greenland, Jamaica, New Granada, Nicaragua, Panama, West Indies,.....

Hawaii, Newfoundland, Guatemala, Mexico, Salvador, Venezuela,.....

Belize, Greytown, Guaymas, Honduras, Martinique, Santa Martha, Turin,.....

Brazil,.....

Bolivia, Ecuador, Chili, Peru, Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,.....

Newspapers, per 4 oz.,.....

Books, &c., per 4 oz.,.....

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained.

Miscellaneous Notices.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they may do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use neither wax or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in unregistered letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coins and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the value of no value.

3. The limits of weights allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers.—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns.—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Letters.—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Books, &c., without covers.

A. & E. Cohen's P. C.

Aberdeen Herald.

Antiquarischer Anzeiger.

Antiquarischer Anzeiger.

Bremer Handelsblatt.

Brown, Mrs. Spelling Bee.

Buller.

Chemiker Tagblatt.

Christian Herald.

City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

Courier des Etats-Unis.

Court Journal.

Patterns.—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Letters.—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Books, &c., without covers.

A. & E. Cohen's P. C.

Aberdeen Herald.

Antiquarischer Anzeiger.

Antiquarischer Anzeiger.

Bremer Handelsblatt.

Brown, Mrs. Spelling Bee.

Buller.

Chemiker Tagblatt.

Christian Herald.

City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

Courier des Etats-Unis.

Court Journal.

Daily Recorder—June 17, 1876.

Daniel Denon.

De laza.

Edict Sammlung.

El Casabell.

Emporio Pittoreco.

Freie Presse.

Gazzetta Musicale.

Geoeconomische Courant.

Good Templar's Watchword.

H. E. Jovis Manchester Sample of Colours.

Home News.

Lecture Hour.

Les Eclair.

Lloyd's Register.

Mail, The (2 Nos.).

Monitore Dei Prestiti.

Pal Mail Budget—July 7 and Sept. 17.

Pal Mail Budget—July 7 and Sept. 17.

Pal Mail Budget—July 7 and Sept. 17.

Pal Mail Budget—July 7 and Sept. 17.

Pal Mail Budget—July 7 and Sept. 17.

Books, &c., without covers.

A. & E. Cohen's P. C.

Aberdeen Herald.

Antiquarischer Anzeiger.

Antiquarischer Anzeiger.

Bremer Handelsblatt.

Brown, Mrs. Spelling Bee.

Buller.

Chemiker Tagblatt.

Christian Herald.

City of Glasgow Life Assurance Company.

Courier des Etats-Unis.

Court Journal.

Daily Recorder—June 17, 1876.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked h, near the Kowloon shore k, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked c, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

- Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor etc.	Captain.	Flag and Reg.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignment or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.
Steamers								
Altona	5 c	Müller	Brit. str.	1179	Jan. 2	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Ningpo & Shanghai	To-day
Amoy	4 c	Drowes	Brit. str.	814	Jan. 4	Siemssen & Co.	Yokohama	Mails
Bombay	5 c	Smith	Brit. str.	849	Jan. 4	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Calabar	8 k	Hutchinson	Brit. str.	872	Jan. 19	Ohina Merch. S. N. Co.	Y'hama & S. F. Co.	Mails, 15th
City of Tokio	3 h	Maury	Amer. str.	3800	Jan. 8	P. M. S. S. Co.	Coast Ports	8th, 5 p.m.
Douglas	5 h	Burnie	Brit. str.	884	Jan. 3	Douglas Laprak & Co.	Manila	
Esmeralda	5 h	Thebaud	Brit. str.	395	Dec. 31	A. McO. Heaton	Shanghai	K'long Dock
Leyte	...	Zubalgutire	Span. str.	217	Jan. 1	A. McO. Heaton	Swatow	
Ningpo	4 c	Cass	Brit. str.	781	Jan. 5	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore	Coast Dock
Norna	...	Walker	Brit. str.	806	Dec. 30	K'wok Ah-chong	Singapore	10th, daylight
Ocean	2 c	Jacques	Brit. str.	871	Dec. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Hobow	To-day
Olympia	5 c	Nagel	Ger. str.	777	Jan. 5	Siemssen & Co.	Singapore & B'kok	8th, 5 p.m.
Penedo	4 c	Cain	Brit. str.	662	Jan. 6	Malchers & Co.	London, &c.	8th, noon
Priam	5 c	Bulter	Brit. str.	1672	Jan. 6	Butterfield & Swire		
Siada	4 h	Petersen	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	Douglas Laprak & Co.		
Yotlung	2 b	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 9	K'wok Ah-chong	.....	Repairing
Sailing Vessels								
Amansa	2 k	Harms	Ger. sch.	235	Dec. 24	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Hollo	To-day
Antioch	3 k	Merrill	Amer. bgo.	646	Dec. 18	Russell & Co.	San Francisco	
Augusta	3 h	Bla	Ger. bgo.	274	Jan. 3	Russell & Co.	London	
Augusta	3 k	Buck	Ger. bgo.	284	Dec. 14	Siemssen & Co.	London	
Augusta	4 c	Thomson	Brit. sm. sch.	210	Dec. 23	Meyer & Co.	Takow	Cleared
Benedicta	8 c	Finzen	Ger. sch.	247	Dec. 22	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Bangkok	
Brema	4 k	Timpo	Ger. bgo.	380	Dec. 16	Wieler & Co.	London	
Bridgetown	4 c	Crisp	Brit. bgo.	358	Dec. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Burra Noorful	2 c	Worgitzak	Siam. bgo.	360	Sept. 28	Chinese		
Ceylon	8 c	Kelly	Amer. bgo.	681	Jan. 5	Captain		
Charité	3 c	Havé	Foh. bgo.	258	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Charles Moutreau	4 k	Quatresous	Foh. bgo.	368	Dec. 13	Landstein & Co.	Sui Hong	Cleared
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Coeran	5 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	384	Dec. 19	Insurance Company	London	
Colombo	2 h	Hoyer	Brit. bgo.	384	Dec. 19	Captain Sands	London	
Cornelia	3 h	.....	Brit. bgo.	386	Oct. 26	Wieler & Co.	London	
Cuba	3 c	Stabils	Brit. bgo.	320	Nov. 22	Meyer & Co.	London	
Cutwater	3 h	Croelman	Amer. sch.	287	Dec. 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Deutschland	3 k	Hannann	Ger. bgo.	286	Dec. 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Dorothea	2 k	Müller	Ger. bgo.	620	Dec. 25	Malchers & Co.	Philippines	
Ellen Rickmers	...	Weydemann	Ger. sch.	307	Nov. 28	Malchers & Co.		
England's Glory	3 k	Knight	Brit. str.	751	Dec. 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Coast Dock
Fabius	2 k	Stolze	Siam. sch.	386	Dec. 21	Kim-ye-long	Bangkok	
Fedinand	4 k	Westergaard	Ger. bgo.	418	Dec. 22	Malchers & Co.		
Flying Cloud	2 c	Williams	Brit. bgo.	343	Dec. 20	Turner & Co.	Manila	Coast Dock
Fortune	4 c	Taylor	Brit. sch.	639	Dec. 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
GloUCESTER	2 h	Soderstrom	Siam. bgo.	447	Dec. 25	Chinese		
Gotha	4 c	Vincent	Brit. bgo.	526	Aug. 9	Rosario & Co.	Dundee	
Gustav Adolph	2 h	Anderson	Siam. bgo.	542	Dec. 27	Chinese		
Hansa	3 k	Neumann	Ger. bgo.	472	Dec. 25	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.		
Hopewell	4 c	Deneken	Ger. bgo.	490	Dec. 28	Wieler & Co.	London	
Irene	4 c	Panonsa	Brit. bgo.	578	Dec. 18	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	
J. H. Love	8 c	Hansen	Ger. sch.	267	Jan. 5	Carlowitz & Co.		
Jylland	3 c	Hansen	Dan. bgo.	507	Nov. 26	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Callao	
Kate Waters	3 h	Laub	Dan. bgo.	267	Jan. 2	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Malbourne	
Kronprinz Gustav	4 k	.....	Brit. bgo.	807	July 6	Rosario & Co.	London	
Lettner	2 k	Edmund	Swed. sch.	807	Dec. 23	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Madagascar	7 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.		
Madame Demorest	8 c	Spiesen	Ger. bgo.	288	Dec. 17	Malchers & Co.	New York	
Marie Louise	3 c	Bisset	Brit. bgo.	432	Nov. 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Acheson	
Marquis of Argyll	8 c	Gulloux	Foh. bgo.	426	Dec. 22	Carlowitz & Co.		
Morning Star	2 k	McKeon	Brit. bgo.	550	Dec. 22	Rosario & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	3 k	Edelsten	Siam. bgo.	370	Jan. 5	Malchers & Co.		
Mount Washington	4 c	Full	Brit. sm. sch.	1217	Dec. 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Manila	
Nippon	4 c	Perkins	Amer. sch.	1550	Sept. 29	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Nuevo Constante	3 k	Talbot	Brit. sm. sch.	202	Jan. 5	Remedios & Co.	London	
Palma	2 h	Urieate	Span. sch.	299	Dec. 14	Siemssen & Co.		
Presto	3 k	Bluge	Ger. bgo.	299	Dec. 14	Siemssen & Co.	London	Cleared
Rovena	4 c	Lalman	Brit. bgo.	384	Dec. 21	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	London	Cleared
San Francisco	3 k	Borden	Brit. bgo.	198	Dec. 10	Meyer & Co.		
San Lorenzo	3 k	Lameken	Ger. sch.	250	Dec. 22	Siemssen & Co.		
Sunatra	...	Fico	Span. sch.	220	Dec. 22	Remedios & Co.		
Syringa	3 c	Clough	Amer. sch.	1071	Oct. 21	Russell & Co.		
Telegraph	3 c	Partridge	Brit. sm. sch.	243	Jan. 1	Hee Cheong Ching	Haliphong	
Tokatea	6 c	Berendsen	Siam. bgo.	827	Jan. 2	Siemssen & Co.		10th inst.
Tullochgorum	3 c	Harrison	Brit. bgo.	805	Dec. 1	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Unanima	7 k	Mason	Brit. sch.	175	Dec. 25	Wieler & Co.	New York	
Uziah	4 c	Cain	Brit. bgo.	746	Dec. 31	Russell & Co.	Haliphong	Wanchai Pier
Vanada	8 c	Harndin	Brit. sch.	218	Dec. 24	Wieler & Co.		8th inst.
Vesta	...	Wekland	Russ. sch.	1000	Dec. 8	Managers Maritimes		
Vidal	...	Dicks	Ger. bgo.	802	Nov. 21	Malchers & Co.		
Wm. Phillips	8 c	Rondeau	Foh. bgo.	400	Jan. 5	Malchers & Co.		Coast Dock
Yarra	3 c	Healy	Amer. sm. sch.	592	Dec. 6	Eduard Schellhaas & Co.	Singapore	
		O'Brien	Brit. bgo.	483	Dec. 18	Wieler & Co.		
WEAMPOA								
Fano		Norby	Dan. bgo.	275	Dec. 20	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Hamburg	
CANTON								
Fuyew		Crowd	Chl. str.	920	Jan. 4	O. M. S. N. Co.	Shanghai	
Yangtze		Schultze	Brit. str.	878	Jan. 5	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor- age.	Flag.	Class.	Tonnage.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Audacious	6 h	British	Iron-clad (flag-ship)	5750	14	800	Dec. 6	Colomb
Egeria	6 h	British	steam aloop	890	4	600	Dec. 18	A. L. Douglas
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	454	4	120	Dec. 18	John Bruce
Hearsage	6 c	American	corvette	695	5	500	Nov. 19	F. V. McNaile
Lulu	6 c	German	corvette	1309	5	500	Nov. 19	Dittmar
Meane	6 h	British	military hospital	2591	4	150	Dec. 19	H. Edmund
Midge	6 h	British	gunboat	425	4	150	Dec. 19	Yalola
Neptune	6 c	German	gun vessel	600	4	60	Dec. 25	Ident. James B. Hays
Sheldrake	6 h	British	gunboat	485	4	60	Dec. 25	Commodore Watson
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	8087	2	200	Dec. 4	H. C. D. Byder
Vigilant	7 h	British	despatch vessel	650	2	200	Dec. 4	H. C. D. Byder

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

Des. 30, 1876.
Anna Cecil
"Douglas
E. O. Hatch
Hornet
Nadeshda

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

Des. 28, 1876.
Batak
Chihli
"Fuyew
Fuyama
Fuyow
Guelong
Guelong
Haining
Hanyang
Hirado
Hobung
Hogon
"Kachay
Kiangse

Des. 28, 1876.
Batak
Chihli
"Fuyew
Fuyama
Fuyow
Guelong
Guelong
Haining
Hanyang
Hirado
Hobung
Hogon
"Kachay
Kiangse

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

Des. 28, 1876.
Batak
Chihli
"Fuyew
Fuyama
Fuyow
Guelong
Guelong
Haining
Hanyang
Hirado
Hobung
Hogon
"Kachay
Kiangse

Yokohama

Des. 28, 1876.
Batak
Chihli
"Fuyew
Fuyama
Fuyow
Guelong
Guelong
Haining
Hanyang
Hirado
Hobung
Hogon
"Kachay
Kiangse

Chinese

Des. 28, 1876.
Batak
Chihli
"Fuyew
Fuyama
Fuyow
Guelong
Guelong
Haining
Hanyang
Hirado
Hobung
Hogon
"Kachay
Kiangse

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Des. 28, 1876.
Batak
Chihli
"Fuyew
Fuyama
Fuyow
Guelong
Guelong
Haining
Hanyang
Hirado
Hobung
Hogon
"Kachay
Kiangse

Chinese

Des. 28, 1876.
Batak
Chihli
"Fuyew
Fuyama
Fuyow
Guelong
Guelong
Haining
Hanyang
Hirado
Hobung
Hogon
"Kachay
Kiangse

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Des. 28, 1876.
Batak
Chihli
"Fuyew
Fuyama
Fuyow
Guelong
Guelong
Haining
Hanyang
Hirado
Hobung
Hogon
"Kachay
Kiangse

Chinese

Des. 28, 1876.
Batak
Chihli
"Fuyew
Fuyama
Fuyow
Guelong
Guelong
Haining
Hanyang
Hirado
Hobung
Hogon
"Kachay
Kiangse

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Des. 28, 1876.
Batak
Chihli
"Fuyew
Fuyama
Fuyow
Guelong
Guelong
Haining
Hanyang
Hirado
Hobung
Hogon
"Kachay
Kiangse

Chinese

Des. 28, 1876.
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"Fuyew
Fuyama
Fuyow
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HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, January 6, 1877.
At 1080 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

Butcher Meat.
Bacon, English, lb. 450 400
" Amer. Sugar cured, 300 250
" Fochow, 180 160
Beef, sirloin and prime cut, 160 150
Beef Corned, catty 150 140
" Roast, 150 140
" Soup, 90 80
" Steak, 150 140
Bullocks' Brains, per set 60 50
" Tongue, fresh, each 275 250
" " corned, 320 300
" Head, 600 500
" Heart, 150 140
" Feet, 50 40
" Kidneys, 60 50
" Tail, 100 90
" Liver, catty 80 60
" Tripe (undressed), catty 50 40
Calves' Head and Feet, set 800 400
Hams, American, lb. 350 —
" Chinese, 225 200
" English, 360 340
Mutton Chop, 160 150
" Leg, 160 150
" Shoulder, 140 120
" Liver, 120 120
Pigs' Chittlings, catty 60 50
" Feet, 100 80
" Fry, 110 100
" Head, 90 80
" Heart, 60 50
" Kidneys, 80 70
" Liver, lb. 100 80
Pork, Chop, 160 140
" Corned, 130 120
" Leg, 160 150
" Fat or Lard, 110 100
Sheeps' Head, and Feet, set 340 320
" Heart, 50 40
" Kidneys, 80 70
Smoking Figs, 1750 1000
Veal, 140 120

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